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[Aug. 17, 1857—18.]

M. D. M'HENRY. W. H. M'HENRY.

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,

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County, and the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the
United States Circuit Court.

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tion of all manner of business connected with
land titles.

They will enter lands, investigate titles, buy and sell
lands, and invest money on the best terms and upon the
best securities.

They will enter lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories
if no man can find a title to a tract of land.

The consumer having been engaged extensively
in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for
nearly thirty years, and the junior having been engaged
in the land business in Iowa for eight years past, during
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THE COMMONWEALTH.
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1858.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. HARRISON of the Methodist church.

The Journal of Thursday was read by the Clerk.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. BRUNER, READ, and SILVERTOOT, which were appropriately referred.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion of Mr. GARRARD leave of absence was granted to Mr. BLEDSOE.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. BRUNER, Education—a bill for the benefit of common school districts in this commonwealth.

Mr. SILVERTOOT moved to amend the bill to include the year 1857 in its provisions: adopted, and the bill passed as amended.

Same—a bill to repeal the act to re-organize Transylvania university, and to establish a school for teachers.

Mr. FISK moved to recommit the bill with instructions to provide for the school out of the general revenue instead of out of the school fund for two years, and submit the bill to the Senate at a vote of the people.

Mr. WHITAKER moved to make the bill the special order for the 21st of January.

A discussion arose on these motions in which a number of Senators took part; the debate taking a wide range upon the merits of the Normal school itself. [We have not room for the debate in full, and will not therefore do the Senators the injustice to give a brief synopsis of their remarks.]

The vote was then taken upon recommitting, with the instructions and to report it on the 21st, and making it the special order for that day; and it was decided in the negative, yes 16, nays 18, so the Senate refused to recommit with the instructions.

Mr. FISK then moved to amend by making the bill only repeat so much of the act as makes the appropriation out of school fund.

Mr. BRUNER moved to amend the amendment by adding "or out of the treasury," which was accepted.

Mr. WALKER moved to lay the amendment on the table: carried, yeas 27, nays 5.

The vote was then taken on offering the bill to a third reading; which was decided in the affirmative, yeas 22, nays 12.

Mr. BRUNER moved that the bill have its third reading on Thursday next at 11 o'clock: carried.

RESPONSE OF THE AUDITOR.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the response of the Auditor to the resolution of Mr. IRVINE in relation to the school fund: ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Was granted to Mr. McBRAYER until Monday next.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES RESUMED.

Mr. MALLORY, Agriculture and Manufactures—a bill to amend the charter of the Louis ville and Cane Run plank road company: passed.

MOTION—BACON COLLEGE.

Mr. MATTHEWSON moved that the bill amending the charter of Bacon college be withdrawn from the House of Representatives: negatived.

OPERA OF THE DAY.

The following bills were taken up, viz:

A bill to amend sec. 342, of the criminal code: [gives appeals on finable cases for misdemeanors where the fine is \$50 and upwards:] passed.

A bill to amend sec. 241, of the civil code of practice: passed.

A bill to prevent the loss of the public books: amended and rejected.

Mr. BUCKNER moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill: the motion was entered and laid over.

A bill in relation to commissioners, their appointment and duties: amendments were offered, and

Mr. RIPLEY moved to refer the bill and amendments to the committee on Revised Statutes: referred.

A bill in relation to the duties of trustees of the jury fund, and commonwealth's attorneys.

Mr. WALKER moved that the bill be made the special order for Tuesday next: negatived.—The bill was then passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE RESUMED.

Mr. WALKER, Sinking Fund—a H. R. bill to amend the act to establish a sinking fund for Clarke county: passed.

Mr. MALLORY, Agriculture and Manufactures—a bill to charter the Ohio county agricultural, mechanical and domestic society: passed.

Mr. TAYLOR, Revised Statutes—a H. R. bill to charter Ark Lodge No. 86, I. O. O. F. at Cincin nate: passed.

Same—H. R. bill to amend the charter of the Union agricultural and improvement association of Mason and Bracken counties: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill regulating the duties of constables after the expiration of their term of office: passed.

LEAVES TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. HAYCRAFT—a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company.

Mr. DRAKE—a bill to amend the times of holding circuit courts in the 3d judicial district.

Mr. TRAPNALL—a bill to amend the revised statutes.

Also—a bill to require magistrates records to be lodged in the offices of the county courts.

Mr. MILLIAN—a bill to amend the charter of the Barren county railroad.

Also—a bill to allow the county of Barren to subscribe stock to the Barren county railroad.

Mr. DANIEL—a bill to charter the Mt. Sterling and Howard's mill turnpike road company.

Also—a bill for the benefit of A. S. Trimble, late sheriff of Morgan county.

Mr. EAVES—a bill to amend the revised statutes.

Also—a bill to amend the laws establishing a police court in the town of Greenville.

Mr. DEHAVEN—a bill to amend the 1st section, article 1, chapter 67, of the revised statutes.

Mr. DRANE—a bill to amend the charter of the Eminence high school.

Mr. S. CALDWELL—a bill to extend the limitation on merchants accounts.

Also—a bill to provide for taking depositions on interrogatories.

Mr. SEBREE—a bill to charter Atalia lodge, I. O. O. F.

Also—a bill to charter Allenville lodge, F. & A. M.

Also—a bill to amend the charter of the Glassow and Scottsville turnpike road company.

Mr. ROACH—a bill to change a State road in Trigg county.

Also—a bill allowing towns to impose a tax on beer and ale shops.

REPORTS FROM SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. W. H. HAMILTON—a bill to change a voting place in Larue county: passed.

Mr. CRAWFORD—a bill allowing the county court of Estill county to levy an additional ad valorem tax: passed.

Mr. BROWDER—a bill for the benefit of Sampson M. Johnson of Logan county: passed.

Mr. REID—a bill for the benefit of the clerk of the Morgan county court: passed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—a bill to incorporate the Bardstown and Chaplin turnpike road company: passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the Bardstown and Bloomfield turnpike road company: passed.

Mr. KELSEY—a bill to incorporate the Martin institute: passed.

Mr. BROWN—a bill to amend the charter of the town of Falmouth: referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WINSTON—a bill to charter the High land coal company: passed.

Mr. HINES—a bill changing the time of the Warren county October quarterly court: passed.

Mr. LYNE—a bill to extend the time of holding the Henderson circuit court: passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. C. FIELD, Jr., offered the following resolutions:

Mr. READ replied to Mr. PORTER and stated that he was instructed on this question by his constituents who had been in favor of a removal for years.

Mr. PORTER replied to Mr. READ.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to lay the resolution on the table; carried, yeas 21, nays 9.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WALKER presented a petition: referred. Then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1858.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY.....:JANUARY 11, 1858.

American State Convention.

The American Executive Committee for the State at large have called a convention of the delegates of the American party of the State to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The convention will be held in this city, Wednesday, January 27th inst. The basis of representation will be two delegates for each Representative district; that is, two delegates for each Representative in the lower branch of the State Legislature.

It is hoped that this Convention will be fully attended, and that the watch fires of the American party will be made to glow with renewed brightness throughout the State.

American papers throughout the State are requested to call attention to this Convention.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

The Governor's house will be open for the reception of company from 8 o'clock until 11½ o'clock, on every Monday evening during the session of the General Assembly.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Esq., of Greensburg, as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, subject to the decision of the American Convention.

We have been fortunate enough to obtain a literal report of a very spicy and interesting episode which occurred at the Democratic State Convention. We may call to the particular attention of the Buchanan Whigs, who are more warm, if possible, in the advocacy of the principles to which they were once bitterly opposed, than the Democrats themselves are. In fact their vehemence is so great, that it has caused suspicion to arise in the minds of the "harmomous" as to the genuineness of their professions. They dyed in the wool Democrats have discovered, to their astonishment no doubt, that the old Whigs in their ranks expect some share in the spoils, and a far greater share than the Democrats are willing to give them. The Democrats consider themselves ill used by being thrown aside to make room for these new converts, and are beginning to regard them as enemies in the camp. They now boldly charge that the Whigs were actuated by mercenary motives and selfish considerations in going over to the Democratic party. Nay, old line Whigs are now boldly denounced as traitors, who sell their charms for gold, and sell to the highest bidder; that their praises of Democracy are merely the meretricious flattery of the common drab; that, like Dougal Dalgety, they fight for those who give the most "pay and provend." We trust that the nosegay will be acceptable, and that its fragrance will delight the nasal organs of those whom some Democrats regard as Swiss mercenaries. We hardly think that a bouquet of dog fennel and onion tops would be more grateful. Its aroma is peculiarly delicate.

The delegate from Nelson is "a plain, blunt man," and speaks his honest sentiments. He said what many Democrats think, but leave unsaid. His speech was at least pointed, though his composure was "odious." It deserves credit for its great conspicuity. Its meaning was within the comprehension of even the most feeble minded of his auditors.

We perceive by the Covington Journal, of the 9th inst., that Edward B. Bartlett, Esq., of that city, is announced as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. In a conversation with Mr. Bartlett, since the announcement to the Journal, we learn that it was made by his friends during his absence from Covington, he having left that city before seeing the call for the Convention, to be held on the 27th instant. We are requested to state that, notwithstanding the announcement in the Journal, Mr. Bartlett submits his claims to that Convention. He does not desire to run for any office against the wish of any authorized Convention of the American party. He does not covet the place without it seems good to the American party to give it to him.

We expect to take no part between the contending candidates for the nomination, but would wish to leave the Convention unembarrassed by any newspaper expression of preference. We will say, however, that if Major Bartlett should obtain the nomination, the Americans will rally to his support, and that he is competent to discharge the duties of the office, if elected.

If the bees of Ilymetus had alighted upon the lips of some of the delegates to the Democratic Convention, as it is said they did upon those of Plato, and from thence had drawn their sweets, we should exceedingly dislike to have our bread spread with the honey.

THOSE RESOLUTIONS.—In another column we present to our readers the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, having published them precisely as they were given to us.—In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which we obtained the resolutions, we have been prevented from reviewing them this morning, but will reserve that task for our next issue. We hope our readers may be able to comprehend their meaning.

On Saturday, resolutions were brought into the House of Representatives, expressive of their deep regret at the death of WILLIAM CHENAULT, Esq., the late Representative from Madison county. We were not personally acquainted with the character of this good man, and cannot, therefore, offer a tribute of respect to his memory which would do him justice; but, by reference to our report of Saturday's proceedings, it will be found that his many virtues were commended by several gentlemen who were in every way competent to discharge the melancholy duty.

We understand that, although Mr. R. R. Bolling was at first considerably cast down at having all his expectations so signally disappointed, he has determined to submit heroically to his fate. He intends to bear his crest manfully; and since he cannot obtain the fat place of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, he has resolved to devote his time and energies to some other equally honorable, although, perhaps, not quite so lucrative a pursuit. Many persons who like him for his good humor and sociability, will wish him good fortune in all honorable undertakings.

There is not the slightest room for doubt but that, if the nomination had come off a few weeks sooner, Bolling would have been the candidate. But as soon as the cry of "Emancipationist" was raised upon him, his prospects rapidly grew "beautifully less." It may be, and certainly is true, that Bolling once voted for an emancipationist, but there is not a sounder pro-slavery man in the State than he is. We do not pretend to say what were his views when he voted for Holley, but certain it is that he is now decidedly ultra in his advocacy both of the perpetuation and extension of slavery. He goes as far as any member of his party will go. The stale and ridiculous charge which defeated him was preferred against Henry Clay, Crittenden, and many of the best and greatest men who ever trod the soil of Kentucky. It has been used on all occasions against candidates for every office. We have long since ceased to regard it as of the slightest importance, but it is a formidable weapon in the hands of Democrats. It is the falchion with which they have sought to cut down many a gallant spirit, and Bolling can at least congratulate himself upon dying in good company. It is to be hoped that his friends will now see the folly and frequent falsity of such reports, and cease to use them against their political opponents. The weapon has been used with terrible effect against one of their own champions and should now be discarded as unlucky.

We have heard the charge of ingratitude made against some parties, as one of the reasons of Bolling's defeat, but, as it is a family quarrel, we will not intrude upon the sanctity of their private affairs.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.—In these troublous days of the Democracy, we hear of considerable speculation in regard to the position of Mr. Breckinridge, our Vice President, upon the Kansas question. Does he side with Douglas or does he support Buchanan? We lately read a number of letters (that were published in the Richmond *Enquirer*) from the leaders of the Administration party in Washington, addressed to a Mass Meeting in Pennsylvania, all of which sustained the President; but we could find no traces of the Vice President. No letter from him was to be found among the lot, and we cannot imagine the cause of this omission. His followers in this vicinity are doubtless as anxious as we are about this matter. We have heard it stated over and over again that Mr. Breckinridge was not in favor with the Cabinet, and in view of this fact his present silence looks significant and ominous. He may be a warm supporter of Buchanan, but we have no evidence of the fact. The letter-writers of Washington City, who generally contrive to pluck out the heart of every public man's mystery, are mute upon this subject.—Of course, Major Breckinridge has no objection whatever to let the country know exactly where he stands in the fight between Douglas and Buchanan, and it is about time that he should give some clue or other. It is very true that he was not in Washington when Douglas commenced the warfare against the President at the beginning of the present Congress; but that is an unimportant matter. He is the Vice President of the United States, and hails from a southern State, and if Douglas is a traitor to our rights, as the vast majority of the Southern Whigs who have aided the Democratic party in the support of those cherished principles, upon which the stability of the Union depends, and the equal rights of its citizens are based.

The vote being taken the resolutions were adopted with a few dissenting voices. After several speeches from various delegates, the convention adjourned sine die.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC.—**Great Britain.**—President Buchanan's Message attracted great attention in England. It was telegraphed from Liverpool to the offices of the London journals, being the longest dispatch ever sent by telegraph in England. The London Times in its review of the Message, confines itself to two topics, the financial crisis and the Central American question. It construes Mr. Buchanan's remarks upon the former subject into a tribute to the monetary subject of England.

On the Central American question the Times says: "We have much pleasure in receiving the assurance from Mr. Buchanan that the interests of the two countries are identical, being confined to securing a safe transit over all the routes across the Isthmus. Let the American Government give proof of this, and we are sure that matters will be speedily settled. Common sense must tell the Americans that in these two questions we are strictly on the defensive, and the most inveterate declaimer against England cannot deny the conciliatory spirit in which she has treated them.

But we can hardly be asked to give up the treaty of 1850 without a guarantee that its most important provisions shall be re-enacted, and the whole series of irritating disputes be brought forever to an end.

France.—It was stated by the Patrie that the Emperor, in consequence of representations made by England, has consented to submit the question of the exportation of negroes from Africa to the French colonies to a conference to be held in London.

The French ships of war intended for China were appointed to leave Toulon on the 25th of December, and would proceed directly to Ilong-Kong with five hundred troops on board.

Spirits had risen in price since the imposition of duty on foreign brandies.

Spain.—The Espana of Madrid denounces with some vehemence the project of the United States against Cuba, and accuses President Buchanan of personally encouraging them with regard to the proposition for purchasing the Islands, which it says, the new minister of the United States, who is about to arrive in Madrid, is expected to make.

The same paper declares that Spain cannot entertain it without dishonor; that the United States will seize the first opportunity, either by piratical expeditions or exciting insurrections, or any other mode whatever, of possessing themselves of the Island.

CONTESTING THE SEATS OF HON. MESSRS. DAVIS AND HARRIS.—Messrs. Whyte and Brooks, the defeated Democratic candidates for Congress from the third and fourth Maryland Congressional districts, have actually laid their memorials before the House of Representatives, claiming to dispute the election of Messrs. Harris and Davis, Americans elect, to their seats. The allegations set forth are inexcuseable, futile—ridiculous.

Mr. Brooks asks, very modestly, to have the election set aside, and a new one ordered.—Mr. Whyte thinks that five hundred votes more were cast for Mr. Harris in one of the wards than were in.

This may be true if he alluded to the 8th ward, which gave, probably, more Democratic majority than the inhabitants thereof, all told. It is to be hoped with these defeated contestants may have a good time, and when the Niagara can be dammed up with bull-rushes, then, at all times, may they expect success. The whole subject is so palpably ridiculous that it scarcely merits serious consideration—especially when we know that Mr. Davis was elected by over five thousand, and Mr. Harris by three thousand majority.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

1st. Resolved. That the members of the Rough and Ready Fire Company hereby tender their sincere thanks to the Ladies of Frankfort for their generosity and kindness, in preparing and superintending the Fair for the benefit of the Company.

2d. Resolved. That we also tender our thanks to the members of Capital Lodge, No. 8, of the I. O. O. F., for the use of their Hall, on the occasion above referred to.

W. B. HOLEMAN, Chmn.

C. A. CLARK, Secy.

SEAFROB TO BE ABOLISHED.—The first steps of the emancipation of the serfs in Russia are soon to be published. They include the following two great principles.—

1. Freedom of marriage. No serf can be forced to marry against his will or prevented from marrying according to his own desire.

2. No serf can be transferred from one village to another against his will.

The remainder of the ukase is less important.

These two points however, are sufficient to recognize his rights as a man.

It is likewise rumored that the power of chastising the serf will be circumscribed, though not at once entirely taken out of the hands of the landlord.

The "James Buchanan" is the name of a slave schooner that has just landed a cargo of slaves on the coast of Cuba. The name was a delicate compliment. The slaves should be sent to Kan-

gas.

We hope writes the poetry of the hoy—memo-

ry of the man.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 8½ o'clock P. M., and was entertained by various speakers, until 10 o'clock, when Mr. Lyndon Bown, from the committee on resolutions, presented the following as the report of the committee:

The Convention of the Kentucky Democracy assembled at Frankfort, January 11th 1858, in view of the interesting and important subjects of a political character, which exhibit the attention of the country; and desirous of giving expression to their opinions in the premises.

Resolved, 1st. That we re-urthem the platform of principles unanimously adopted by the National Democracy in the Convention at Cincinnati, held in June, 1856, as fully expressive of our views and aims in all matters to which they relate, and we hold that whatever questions of a doubtful or disturbing nature, calculated to interrupt the harmony of the Democratic party are presented to us, a recurrence to the first principles of that party and construction of them according to their obvious meaning and import, is the only safe rule by which we may guide our conduct, and appreciate the services of those we trust in all matters of State and Federal legislation.

2nd. That we avail ourselves of this, the first opportunity which has been presented to the Democracy of Kentucky, to congratulate the people of our own Union, upon the election of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and we take this occasion to express our deliberation and personal conviction, that a love for the Union, and approval of the platform of the Democracy, were the chief causes to which the country will attribute our success in the elections of 1856.

3d. That we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of our distinguished Chief Magistrate; and believe that the views expressed by him, in his first annual message to the Congress of the United States, in reference to the admission of the State of Kansas into the Federal Union, are wise, patriotic and just.

4th. Approving, as the Democracy do, the principles embodied in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as just, necessary and proper, we cordially acquiesce in the doctrines stated and maintained by the Supreme Court of the United States in their decision of the Dred Scott case; whereby the Democratic principle of non-interference by Congress with domestic slavery in the Territories, has been as authoritatively considered and confirmed by the Court of highest resort; the rights of the people of all the States placed on an equal footing; and geographical lines coinciding with a marked principle, religious or practical, pronounced to be at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. And we hold, further, that all efforts of Abolitionists, or other persons, to weaken the force of that opinion, or defeat the ends it has in view, are unwise, anti-republican and revolutionary.

5th. Reminded by the associations connected with the day on which this Convention meets, we would again express our high appreciation of the character and public services of that illustrious patriot, soldier, and statesman, General Andrew Jackson.

6th. C. A. Wickliffe then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we acknowledge with pleasure and pride, the services and co-operation of the Northern Whigs who have aided the Democratic party in the support of those cherished principles, upon which the stability of the Union depends, and the equal rights of its citizens are based.

The vote being taken the resolutions were adopted with a few dissenting voices.

After several speeches from various delegates,

the convention adjourned sine die.

Jan. 11, 1858—1d.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

1. Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuance of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

2. Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuance of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

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TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

We would respectfully invite the ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.

—ALSO—

Agents for the WILLIAMLINE LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD.

This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coats' for hand sewing. For sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Twists.

Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

Orders for Machines may be received at Mrs. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.

SETH WHEELER,
PHILIP L. IVES,
Aug. 31, 1857. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

500 Agents Wanted!

A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10.
THIRD DIVISION.

\$31,000 Worth of Farms and Building

OTS in the Gold region of Culpepper county, Virginia, to be divided amongst 10,000 subscribers, on the 15th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only ten dollars down, or Fifteen Dollars, one half down, the rest on delivery. The subscriber may pay in installments, but not a Farina, must be paid in full on the 15th of December, 1857.

These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce

settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the

increases in the value of which will be guaranteed by the

apparatus and tools not asked for.

One thousand acres of land, in the valley of the

Hopewell River, will be sold for \$100,000.

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